

Western Carolinian.

Published weekly, by PHILIP WHITE,
Publisher of the Land of the United States.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1826.

[VOL. VII.....NO. 34]

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

MR. CARSON'S CIRCULAR.

(Communicated for Publication.)
To the Friends of the Twelfth Congressional District of North Carolina.

Fellow-Citizens: As the first session of the Nineteenth Congress is near its close, it becomes my duty to inform you of the business upon which we have deliberated, and the course, as your Representative, which I have pursued.

This is a duty which is discharged with the more pleasure by the Representative, when, upon a retrospect of his conduct, it appears that the motives by which he has been actuated are unimpeachable, and that his country's welfare has been his primary consideration.

It is impossible for me to give you, within the limits of a letter, the whole of our proceedings in detail. I shall mention those only which have been considered of the greatest importance, together with those in which you are more immediately interested.

The first important measure which was agitated before us, was a bill proposing a change in the judicial system of the United States. The bill proposed to increase the number of Judges, which are now seven; to ten; and to create three additional circuits in the West. I voted against this measure, because I thought the Court already sufficiently numerous; and further, that it was an extension of Executive patronage, which has already grown to an alarming extent; and the reasons advanced in favor of this bill, although plausible, yet, to my mind, were fallacious. The most important was, that the growing extent and increasing population of the States west of the Alleghenies, demanded an additional number of Judges. If, in fact, this reason was a good one, their necessities, at this time, did not demand such a number. One, in my opinion, would have been sufficient, because the States which were to be benefited, already have one Judge, and their representation in Congress amounts to only 49. To have allowed an additional Judge, they then would have had two out of eight, which, according to the ratio of representation, would have been rather more than their equal proportion, there being 213 representatives in Congress. And last, though not least, the salaries of those Judges would have annually amounted to \$13,500. These, with other reasons, induced me to oppose the measure, and I hope my constituents will be satisfied with my course.

The next important subject, was the resolutions introduced by Mr. McDuffie, proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States, as regards the election of President and Vice President. The objects of the amendment were to prevent the election, under any circumstances, from devolving hereafter upon the House of Representatives, and also to establish a uniform district system throughout the United States—giving to the People the right of voting directly for those officers, without the intervention of electors.

These propositions received my most hearty concurrence and support. I deem it useless to advance any reasons for my course upon this subject, as the result of the last Presidential contest proves, without comment, the importance of preventing the election from ever again being decided by Congress; for when we have once seen the man who was the undoubted choice of the American People, and who had received the greatest number of their votes, put down, and with him the wishes (but I will not say hopes) of this nation,—and that, too, by an unnatural, and, in the opinion of too many honest men, corrupt coalition, such as has never heretofore, and it is to be hoped will never again disgrace the history of our country, it is time to make such alterations as will prevent like results.

As to the second proposition, which contemplated a uniform district system, and giving to the people a direct vote for President and Vice President, it must, at once, so forcibly strike every citizen as to the propriety of its adoption, that I deem it superfluous to add a solitary reason.

The first of these resolutions (to take the election from the House of Representatives) passed by a vote of more than two-thirds of our House, which is the requisite majority for such propositions. The second did not pass. As these were propositions merely testing the opinions of Congress, without having digested any substitute for the parts intended to be amended, it is impossible to say what may be the final result. The subject is

now referred to a committee of twenty-four, one member from each State. No report is expected from them before the next session of Congress.

The next important subject, and perhaps the most important ever canvassed in our National Legislature, was a measure recommended by the President, to send Ministers to a Congress which was to convene at the Isthmus of Panama, composed of two Ministers from each of the Republics South of us, formerly Spanish. The manifest object of this Congress is, to unite, in one Confederation, all those Republics, and to establish, by compact, an alliance, offensive and defensive. To this Congress we were invited to send Representatives. The President, upon his own responsibility, without consulting the Senate, with whom it was his constitutional duty to have advised, before entering into a measure of this novel and extraordinary nature, took it upon himself to accept the invitation, and pledge the Government to be represented at said Congress. This step of the Executive is viewed by many as an unjust assumption of power on his part, and as well calculated, should such principles be persisted in, to forever blast and ruin our now happy political institutions. The President, however, thinking the better of this subject, (although he still contended that it was "within his constitutional competency to have sent those Ministers without the advice and consent of Congress," yet, in the abundance of his discretion, thought proper to submit the measure to Congress, for their concurrence and ratification.

This measure, after having been analyzed in the Senate, and its deformities exposed, by arguments which remain unanswered, and which are unanswerable; yet, strange to tell, it received a sufficient number of votes, (though not a majority of the whole Senate,) to pass it. This result is believed to be alone attributable to the death of two, and the absence of other Senators; otherwise it would have been negatived by that body, and an end put to a measure, from which (while we hope no evils may result) there is more danger to be apprehended than from any preceding act of this government. Although the appropriation bill passed our House, yet the vote upon Mr. McLane's amendment to the resolution introduced by the Committee on Foreign Relations, was clearly an expression of their disapprobation of the measure, as the President and Senate had recommended it, many members felt themselves bound, from constitutional motives, to vote for the appropriation, who otherwise would have voted against it. I was, throughout, opposed to this measure; because, in the first place, I could not see the least benefit which this nation was to derive from its adoption; while, upon the contrary, it will be attended by an expense but little, if any, short of one hundred thousand dollars, and perhaps by consequences which may involve our country in difficulties from which she may never extricate herself. Feeling that the best interest of my country was at stake, and believing that my constituents would never sanction such a measure, I felt impelled, by a sense of duty as your Representative, to offer my reasons, on the floor of Congress, in opposition to it. My speech has been published; and as it is to my constituents alone that I have to answer for my political acts, I thought it my duty to send a number of copies thereof to my district for your investigation. But there is another important fact, which, I am confident, will go far to convince you of the impropriety of this government entering into, or having anything to do with the deliberations at Panama. Some of the strongest arguments urged in favor of this mission was, "that there was now a family of sister Republics sprung up on the American Continent, and that we, as the oldest, ought to take the lead in all measures which might tend to meliorate the condition of man; and that we ought to fraternize with, and render to them, every aid which our experience would enable us to do, and that this meeting was intended as a Council for the furtherance of Republican principles, and to fix, on a more solid basis, the Political institution of those new Republics." But what is this important fact? Why, it turns out, after all the fuss about sister Republics, and our being looked up to for information because of our experience, &c. &c. that the Emperor of Brazil, (the veriest despot on earth,) and the Kings of England and France, were also invited to be represented at this Congress of Republics! And here let me inform you, that this important information was kept hid from Congress, (and for the purposes best known to the President and his Secretary of State, for they were both officially informed of the fact,) until the discussion had nearly closed in the House of Repre-

sentatives, and until long after he subject had been acted on by the Senate: and was finally drawn out by a direct call of the House upon the Secretary of State for information as to what other nations had been invited to be represented at this Congress.

Now, then, let me ask, if this Congress was intended alone for the benefit of Republican principles, and the rights of man, what business has the Emperor of Brazil, or any of the crowned heads of Europe, to be represented there? Are we now to be told, that the Emperors and Kings are proper persons to deliberate upon our interests, and that they will aid us and those South American Republics in maintaining our liberties? No, fellow-citizens. I awfully fear that there is some hidden mystery in this plan of the administration, of which we are not to be informed until it may suit their interest; for whenever Republics call upon Monarchies for assistance and advice, we may justly conclude that they are in a fair way to ruin; for it is a maxim to be observed and never to be departed from: "never take advice from your enemies;" and here let me ask, who are so great enemies to Republics as Kings and Emperors? Both of whom have been invited to this Congress. Upon this part of my communication you perhaps may think me rather prolix; if so, my apology must be found in the novelty and importance of the subject.

The unhappy difference between the General Government and the State of Georgia, which grew out of the Treaty of the Indian Springs, has been fortunately adjusted and settled by a Treaty concluded since the meeting of Congress, which has been ratified, and which, it is believed, will be satisfactory to a parties.

The contemplated National Road from this place to New Orleans, is a subject of intense interest to all the county southwest of this—and knowing that my constituents must deeply participate in this feeling, I took the earliest occasion to communicate your claims to the Secretary of War, under whose charge this subject then was. The correspondence was published, and laid before you. The Engineers have reported to Congress three general routes for its location; the Eastern, Middle, and Western routes. This report was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, who have reported a bill throwing entirely out of the that the President shall appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to examine the Middle and Western routes, and locate the road upon one of them.

Should the Middle route be selected, I am assured by the Secretary of War, that the direct line which leads through my district shall be accurately examined and duly attended to. The bill, I presume, cannot be acted on definitely during this session.

According to the wish of the Legislature of our State, as expressed by the passage of resolutions at their last session, I introduced two resolutions, one directing an inquiry into the expediency of the General Government refunding to the State of North Carolina the sum of \$19,940, which sum the State paid to Indian Reserves, for lands which the United States granted to them in fee simple, within the limits of our State. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, who decided unfavorably to the claim. The other resolution was to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum of money to enable the President to appoint Commissioners to hold a Treaty with the Cherokee Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their titles to land within the chartered limits of North Carolina. The Committee to whom this was referred, has agreed to report the sum of five thousand dollars for that object but there being such a quantity of business before it, it will be impossible to act further upon it this session.

There were many other subjects of minor importance acted on, and which I would mention with pleasure, but the length to which my communication has already extended, forbids it.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, permit me to congratulate you upon the present flourishing state of our finances, and also upon our pacific relations with the world, and upon our extended commercial intercourse, which induces the hope that each succeeding year will add to the receipts into the Treasury, and enable us in a short time, to discharge the national debt entirely.

The following brief, taken from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will not, I presume, be uninteresting to you:

During the past year, the receipts into the Treasury have been more than sufficient to meet all the demands upon government. Of the revenue of the current

year, (1826) the Secretary estimates "that there will be received from customs, twenty-four millions of dollars—from public lands, one million—bank dividends, three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars—miscellaneous and incidental receipts, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars—making an aggregate of twenty-five millions five hundred thousand dollars. The expenditures of the year are estimated as follows, to wit: civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic, two millions thirty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-six cents—military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the first of January, 1817, five millions five hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifty-five cents—naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, three millions twenty-six thousand six hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-one cents—public debt, ten millions—making together twenty millions five hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and two cents; which will leave in the Treasury, on the 31st of December, 1826, after satisfying all the demands of that year, a surplus estimated at four millions nine hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ninety-eight cents."

I cannot conclude without observing, that the next Presidential election is looked upon by many of our sages in politics, as the most important era in the history of the present generation.

Those in power must be put out, or the wishes, and perhaps best interests, of this nation, may be triumphed over forever. And here let me say, that Gen. ANDREW JACKSON is looked upon here as being able to effect this desirable object. His friends are daily increasing, and are sanguine of his success. For my part, there is no event in *future*, upon which I look with more certainty, than his election to the Chief Magistracy of this Nation. And the reflection is peculiarly gratifying, when I recollect that he was not only my own, but the decided choice of those whom I now have the honor to represent. Your friend and fellow-citizen, SAM. F. CARSON.

Washington, May 13, 1826.

LIST OF PUBLIC ACTS

Passed at the First Session of the 19th Congress.
compensation to the members and officers and for the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress. Approved 23d Dec. 1825.

2. An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States. 18th January, 1826.

3. An act altering the time of holding the District Court in the Northern District of New York. 1st February, 1826.

4. An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their Offices, and of the Librarian." 1st February, 1826.

5. An act to annul "An act concerning wreckers and wrecked property, passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida." 1st February, 1826.

6. An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that State. 1st February, 1826.

7. An act making appropriations for the purchase of books, and defraying certain expenses for the use of the Library of Congress. 3d March, 1826.

8. An act concerning the transportation of the mail between Vincennes and St. Louis. 3d March, 1826.

9. An act for the survey of a route for a Canal between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. 3d March, 1826.

10. An act to extend the limits of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. 3d March, 1826.

11. An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. 14th March, 1826.

12. An act making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. 14th March, 1826.

13. An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and for other purposes. 14th March, 1826.

14. An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to appropriate the amount of the three per cent. fund arising from the sales of public lands. 14th March, 1826.

15. An act making appropriations for

the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. 25th March, 1826.

16. An act making appropriations for the Military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. 25th March, 1826.

17. An act to confirm the supplementary report of the Commissioner of the Western district Louisiana. 31st March, 1826.

18. An act to provide for the payment of an additional naval force. April, 1826.

19. An act to extend the land in the Territory of Arkansas. 5th April, 1826.

20. An act for altering the time of holding one term of the District Court in the Western district of Pennsylvania. 5th April, 1826.

21. An act to authorize the State of Pennsylvania to lay out and make a canal through the United States public ground, near the city of Pittsburgh. 14th April, 1826.

22. An act to equalize the duties on vessels of the Republic of Colombia, and their cargoes. 20th April, 1826.

23. An act appropriating a sum of money for the repair of the post roads between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi. 20th April, 1826.

24. An act giving the right of pre-emption, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the State of Alabama, Mississippi, and Territory of Florida. 22d April, 1826.

25. An act to confirm the Reports of the Commissioners for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in West Florida, and for other purposes. 22d April, 1826.

26. An act supplementary to the several acts for ascertaining titles and claims to lands in the St. Helena, and Jackson Court-Mouse Land Districts. 4th May, 1826.

27. An act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from French ships, in the ports of the United States. 4th May, 1826.

28. An act for altering the time of holding the Session of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Districts of Georgia and South-Carolina. 4th May, 1826.

29. An act to exempt the Professors, Stewards, and Students of the different Seminaries of Learning, in the District of Columbia, from Military duty. 4th May, 1826.

30. An act to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark the line dividing the Territory of Florida from the State of Georgia. 4th May, 1826.

31. An act to extend the lines of certain Land Districts in the State of Missouri. 4th May, 1826.

32. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect the appointment of a mission at the Congress of Panama. 4th May, 1826.

33. An act making further provision for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States, by the purchasers of Public Lands. 4th May, 1826.

34. An act to alter the times of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States for the District of New York, and the April term of the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut. 13th May, 1826.

35. An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Maryland. 13th May, 1826.

36. An act to authorize a subscription for stock on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company. 13th May, 1826.

37. An act making further appropriation for compensation and mileage to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives. 13th May, 1826.

38. An act to amend the several acts for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida. 15th May, 1826.

39. An act further to amend the charter of the town of Alexandria. 13th May, 1826.

40. An act for the sale of a house and lot in New-Orleans, and a store-house at the quarantine ground in Louisiana. 15th May, 1826.

41. An act to confirm certain claims to lands in the District of Opelousas in Louisiana. 16th May, 1826.

42. An act to alter the lines between the land districts in the Territory of Michigan. 16th May, 1826.

43. An act to extend the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes in certain cases. 16th May, 1826.

44. An act for the subscription of Stock in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. 18th May, 1826.

45. An act supplementary to "an act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States." 17th May, 1826.

46. An act making further appropriation for ten Sloops of War, and re-appropriating certain balances carried to the surplus fund. 18th May, 1826.

78. An act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate a company for making a turnpike road in the county of Alexandria," passed thirteenth July, one

was improving. It is said that the Archduke Charles, eldest son of the Emperor, has beforehand renounced the throne, from attachment to private life.

own. If it be objected to us, that we have made "garbled extracts" from his preface, we answer, that the limits of a newspaper essay,

has been elected U. S. senator from that state, in room of Mr. Edwards, whose term of service has expired. Mr. Foote received 94 votes, and a Mr. Bristol 84.

call out his company of Light Infantry Blues, on that day; and that Messrs. M. A. Locke, S. L. B. and Phil. M. M. have committed to

was improving. It is said that the Archduke Charles, eldest son of the Emperor, has beforehand renounced the throne, from attachment to private life.

devise means for defraying the expense of ammunition, beverage, &c. for the military.

Resolved, That all the surviving Soldiers of the Revolution in this county, be invited to partake of the Dinner; and that Messrs. C. Fisher, D. F. Caldwell, and John L. Henderson, be a committee to invite them.

Resolved, That Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, C. Fisher, and J. Sneed, be a committee to prepare toasts to be drunk on the occasion.

S. L. FERRAND, Ch'n.
PHILO WHITE, Sec'y.

Arrangements for the Celebration.

We are authorized to state, that the Committee of Arrangements have contracted for a Dinner on the 4th, to be furnished at the Mansion Hotel; as also for a Ball in the evening of that day, at the same place. Considerable pains will be taken to furnish a Dinner not only worthy of the occasion, but also at a rate so low that the circumstances of none can preclude them, on the score of expense, from participating in the celebration of the day. The Ball will also be afforded at a low rate. Separate subscription papers, for the Dinner and for the Ball, are left at the bar of the Mansion Hotel, where all those gentlemen who are desirous of partaking of one, or joining in the other, are invited to call and subscribe.

Mr. Thomas Deane has been requested, and has consented, to deliver an Oration on that day; David F. Caldwell, Esq. will read the Declaration of Independence; and Col. Yarbrow act as Marshal.

A procession will be formed at the Mansion Hotel; the military in front, the Ladies next, and all others to follow; and march by files through the Cross streets to Main street at the Bank; from thence up Main street to the Court-House, where the civic exercises of the day will commence, 1st, by prayer; 2d, by reading the Declaration; 3d, by the delivery of an Oration, &c. &c.

The ladies are particularly requested to join in the procession at the Mansion, and move from thence round into the Court-House, to witness the exercises there. All the citizens of the town, as well as those from the adjacent country, and such strangers as may be among us at the time, are requested to join in the procession, with the details of which the Marshal of the day is charged.

As this is the *Fiftieth anniversary*—the half-centennial celebration, of an event more glorious than any the world has known for a long lapse of ages, it is confidently believed no artificial incentive will be required to call together a numerous assemblage of our citizens.

A "DEXTEROUS" POLITICIAN.

The Kentucky Whig, in speaking of a speech delivered in Congress by Mr. Lecompt, from that state, says that "the writer of the speech has had the dexterity, in the short space of twelve lines of the printed speech, to insert thirteen LIES." This is certainly lying at a very round rate. Mr. Lecompt (or the "writer" of his speech) must be possessed of the lying spirit himself, or else he would not be so "dexterous" at lying, as to tell thirteen lies in twelve lines!

MISSION TO PANAMA.

It is stated on what is deemed good authority, that the meeting of the Congress at Panama, is postponed till the ensuing fall. And, in consequence, it is said that Mr. Adams has left it to the discretion of Messrs. Sergeant and Rochester either to embark for their destination now, or remain at home till fall. It is presumed they will make choice of the last alternative, on account of the unhealthiness of the climate at Panama during the summer season. We add the following articles on the subject:

PANAMA.

Private accounts from Washington, (says the New York Mercantile Advertiser,) state that our Government has been notified that the Congress of Panama will not assemble before the month of October. The departure of our Ministers will, therefore, be deferred till that time.

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

The Mercantile Advertiser, of this morning, has the following paragraph:

"We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Carthage, of April 13th, (received by way of Mobile,) which states that a French frigate had arrived from Brest, with Commissioners from the Government of France to the Congress of Panama, and with, as was supposed, authority to form a treaty with Colombia.—The letter adds, 'there is very great expectation that Spain will very soon follow the example of France.'"

There is, however, we imagine, very little doubt, that the session of the Congress will be postponed till autumn. Accounts as late as the middle of April from the Isthmus have been received, and at that time the deputies from two only of the American nations had arrived. The departure, therefore, at this season, of our minister, would be unnecessary and useless, and it has been accordingly postponed. The information of the Albany Argus, that Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Rochester were to embark in the Lexington sloop of war, next month, was doubtless deemed correct when given, but it is nevertheless inaccurate. It is doubtful, we apprehend, whether the Lexington will not proceed at once to the Brazil station, without touching at Carthage or Porto Bello, recourse being had to some other

mode of conveying to Mr. Anderson the decision of the government.

What ground there may be for supposing, with the letter above referred to, "that Spain will very soon follow the example of France" in sending commissioners to Panama, we have no particular means of judging, though we confess we have seen no indication of any such purpose in our direct European accounts, which are considerably later, than any that could have been received at Carthage at the date of the 13th April.

There cannot be much doubt that both Mexico and Colombia would consent to Cuba's remaining under its present dependence on the crown of Spain, if Spain would in turn acknowledge the independence of those countries, and it is most manifestly for the interest of the United States that such a course should be taken.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Committee of Appointments for the University of N. Carolina, assembled at Chapel-Hill, on Tuesday last, to make choice of Professors of Modern Languages and Mathematics. For the first named Professorship, a French gentleman named Hantz, now residing near Boston, was selected; to the latter, Mr. James Phillips, an Englishman, residing near New-York, was appointed. There were so many applicants, and the testimonials they produced of their qualifications so flattering and abundant, that great difficulty, we understand, was experienced in effecting a choice. It may be well to state, that the Professorship of Modern Languages, is one recently created; the Mathematical Chair was vacated by the transfer of Professor Mitchell to the Chemical Chair, which had become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Olmsted. *Rail Register.*

JACKSON IN PHILADELPHIA.

At a large and respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to the election of General Andrew Jackson, to the office of President of the United States, held pursuant to public notice at the County Court House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, May 25th, at 4 o'clock. On motion, Jacob Holgate, Esq. was called to the chair, and Frederick Stever and Henry Horn were chosen secretaries.

After the meeting had been addressed by gentlemen, the following resolutions were passed, with great unanimity:

Resolved, That our confidence in the untarnished integrity, experience, abilities, and well tried patriotism of General Andrew Jackson, remains unimpaired, and that we regard his elevation to the chief magistracy as essential to the revival of republican principles, republican virtues and republican practices, in the superintendence of our republican institutions; and that any measures calculated to accomplish his elevation, are alike due to the country we love and the hero who saved it.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed from among the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, to constitute a permanent committee of vigilance and superintendence, whose duty it shall be to draft and to circulate an address to our fellow republicans throughout the Union, to communicate with similar committees in other states, or in the various counties of this commonwealth, and to pursue generally, all such measures as may be deemed expedient, in order to insure, at the close of the present term of the Presidential office, the triumphant election of the people's candidate.

WASHINGTON, MAY 22.

One or two members, during the sitting yesterday morning, expressed a belief that it is unconstitutional, and at variance with the rules of the House, to legislate on Sunday. The Speaker decided, that although not usual for the House to legislate on that day, it is fully competent for the House to do so. *Journal.*

Mr. Mercer gave notice before the House adjourned, that he should this morning move for a call of the House; and Mr. Weems, of Maryland, also gave notice that he should move to record on the Journal, the names of all the members who have drawn their full pay, and absented themselves without leave of the House.

Captain Symmes is engaged in giving lectures at Boston on his new theory.—We find it stated that he lectured on Thursday last to a very respectable audience, who listened to him with attention. A letter from one of the audience, signed "a convert," says, "he listened for the ravings of a madman, and heard the speculations of a philosopher and sage."

The "North Carolina Journal," published by Mr. James A. Patterson and edited by Major John A. Cameron, at Fayetteville, made its first appearance on the 17th instant. It is handsomely printed on a large sheet, and, judging from the talents displayed in the editorial matter of the first number, will no doubt rank among the most respectable journals of the State.

The "Cape Fear Recorder" has passed

into the hands of Mr. Archibald McLaine Hooper.

The "American Recorder," which had been suspended for a few weeks, has changed its title to that of "Washington Herald," and N. Carolina Commercial Journal," and is now published by Messrs. Hammond & Yeomans. *Star.*

FROM THE NEW YORK STATESMAN.

RUNAWAY SUBSCRIBERS.

We are inclined to believe that proprietors of Newspapers could do a service to the community by publishing the names of such mean spirited men as subscribe for papers, and after receiving them, one, two, or three years, as the case may be, change their residence by running away or otherwise leaving the printer unpaid, the paper still going, and the postmaster to inform that the subscriber had made off, bag and baggage. All flagrant cases at least should be published.

Anson Gibbs received the Statesman at Ovid, Seneca county, to the amount of \$11 94, and went off without paying for it. This is the only recommendation we can give him to the confidence of others.

The siege of the Castle of Callao.

We have heretofore given the particulars of the surrender of the Castle of Callao, and made some allusion to the deplorable state to which the garrison was reduced during the siege; but the following picture exhibits the most appalling sufferings that it were possible for humanity to endure:

The garrison and inhabitants of Callao were reduced to a deplorable state, almost entirely without food, and in a state of starvation; dead bodies were found in the houses and streets, that had died of hunger. The Marquis Torretagale [a patriot General whom the Royalists held as a prisoner] his wife and family, have either been killed, or starved to death. From the extreme want of food in his family, he gave Gen. Rodi a medal presented to him by the Peruvian Government, whilst President of Peru, valued at thirty thousand dollars, for a half barrel of beef and a small quantity of rice. It is ascertained as a fact that the Horses and Mules, they were compelled to kill, to prevent their dying of starvation, were sold to the inhabitants at the enormous sum of \$17 per pound. A single fowl \$30, and ship biscuit at \$8 a piece; there was not a dog or cat to be found in the place at the time of the surrender of the castle—they had all been eaten by the inhabitants. At the commencement of the siege there were 1500 troops in the Castle, 4500 in the town. At the surrender there were but 300 troops and 500 inhabitants; thus, you see, that out of 6000 souls, there were but 800 left.

Considerable excitement has been raised in the State of New-York, by the attempt of the U. S. collector at Buffalo to exact a tonnage duty on the Canal Boats; in consequence, there were loud complaints against government. On an application to the U. S. Comptroller, he denies that the aforesaid Collector had any authority to exact a tonnage, &c. There, we presume, the affair will rest.

Pennsylvania Canal.—We observe that the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners have advertised to receive proposals for the excavation of a Canal, and the construction of locks and other works necessary thereto, from the River Swatara, to a point on the Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of the Juniata. The work will be commenced about the fourth of July.

A Grand Explosion.—To answer a double purpose of celebrating the next anniversary of our Independence and making improvements, some of the citizens of Ulster County, New-York, intend to charge a large rock with two thousand pounds of gun-power, and it is expected that the report of the explosion will be heard over a great part of the New England States.

Bible Societies.—There are 3000 Bible Societies in the world, founded all within twenty years. Their annual receipts are about 11,000,000 (\$1,500,000,) and more than three millions of Bibles have been distributed over the globe in 140 different languages.

Beverly R. Grayson, W. Haile, and John H. Norton, are announced as candidates to represent the state of Mississippi, in Congress, in the place of the lamented Mr. Raakin.

Counterfeit Fifty Cent Bills, of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, are said to be in circulation in Charleston.—They are pretty well executed, and calculated to deceive persons not generally conversant in Bank Bills.

J. G. A. William, Esq. of Person county, (in this state,) has been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Consul at Lagaira, in S. America. We understand he will probably depart for the place of his destination in the course of this summer.

N. C. Jour.

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 26.

Cotton, S. Island, 35 a 40; stained do. 16 a 20; Santee, 13 a 23 cts.; short staple, 8 a 10 cts.; Whiskey, 33 a 35 cents; Bacon, 6 a 7; Hams, 8 a 9; Lard, 8 a 9; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 15 1/2 Inf. to good, 13 1/2 to 15; Georgia Bank Bills—1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount. North-Carolina Do.—3 a 3 1/2 per cent. discount.

Cottons.—In the early part of the week some sales of Maine and Santee Cottons were making at our quotations; and the unfavorable accounts which have since flowed in upon us from both France and England, have brought our market to a stand. We have reduced our quotations of Uplands to 8 a 10 cents, at which rates it is expected the market will open with the coming week. *Courier.*

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, May 31.

Cotton, 8 a 8 1/2; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, 6; wheat, 90 cents a \$1; whiskey, 40 to 42 1/2; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 60; corn, 23 to 27; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turkeys, 10 a 11; sugar, 10 a 11; molasses, 40 a 42; muscovado, 10 1/2 a 11; coffee, prime green, 19 1/2; 2d and 3d quality, 15 a 17; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 20; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 10 a 11; beeswax, 28 a 30; rice 30 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 1/2 a 6, pr 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, 4 1/2 a 5; manufactured, 3 a 3 1/2 pr. cwt. *Observer.*

CAMDEN PRICES, May 27.

Cotton, 8 a 9 1/4; corn, \$1 12 a 1 15; bacon, 9 to 10; whiskey, 42 to 45; brandy, peach 65 to 75, apple 60 to 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 6 25 to 7; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHEW MARKET, June 9.

Bacon, 9 to 10; Brandy, apple 45, peach 60 75; bagging 20 to 24; butter 20 a 25; coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; cotton 8 to 9; corn scarce \$1 10; flaxseed 80 a 85; flour 6 a 7; lard 9 a 10; molasses 50 to 62; oats 50 a 80; sugarcane 12 to 14, common 11 a 11 1/2; salt, Liverpool 90, Turkeys Island, &c. 75 a 85; tallow 9; tea, gunpowder and imperial 1 50 to \$1 75; wheat \$1 a 1 25; whiskey 40 a 45. *Gazette.*

Married.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, (in this county) on the 21st ult. by Caswell Harbin, Esq. Mr. Joshua Riley to Miss Elizabeth Miller. Also, in the Forks, on the 25th ult. by Nathan Cornell, Esq. Mr. Joseph Miller to Miss Eunice Dever. Near Mocksville, in this county, on the 30th ult. by John Clement, Esq. Dr. Alfred Cook to Miss Sally Torrentine.

DIED.

At the house of his brother, Mr. James Haile, in this town, on Sunday morning, the 4th inst. Midshipman Pleasant M. Haile, in the 22d year of his age. He had, but a few weeks previous, returned from the United States' Squadron in the West Indies. He sailed from the United States, during last season, in the sloop of war Hornet, and continued stationed on board that ship, till, owing to a decline of health, he obtained leave of absence, in April, to visit his relatives and friends in this place. But it was his destiny to be cut off, and removed from time to time, ere he had scarcely exchanged salutations with his friends. His father, a young officer's career in the service of his country, opened with as flattering prospects as perhaps any in the Navy; his devotion to the service, his gentlemanly demeanor, and social virtues, insured him the approbation and esteem of his fellow-officers. He bore the most honorable testimonials from Com. Woolsey, then senior officer on the West India Station; from Capt. Woodhouse, commander of the ship Hornet; and from others of his senior officers.—He has left an aged mother, and many other connections, in and near this place, to mourn over his premature death.

A few days since, at the seat of Col. William W. Erwin, in Burke county, Mrs. Catherine Sharpe, relict of the late William Sharpe, Esq. at an advanced age. Her amiable disposition, and exemplary piety, secured the esteem and affection of all her acquaintances.

In New Castle, Delaware, on the 28th ult. the Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke, a Senator from that State in Congress.

Suddenly at Fayetteville on the 26th ultimo, aged about 45 years, Doctor Edward McKay; much respected as a man, and very popular as a Physician, in that town and the neighborhood. Doctor McKay, was apparently in high health, on the day of his death, eat a hearty dinner and died in ten minutes afterwards.

We are again obliged to crowd out the report of operations for cataract in the eye; it shall go in next week.

By Saturday's Mail.

The drought continues, in this section of country. The wheat harvest has commenced; the grain proves to be very good, but, generally speaking, the yield is small. Corn is \$1 per bushel, and flour 7 to 8 dollars per barrel; flour will, however, be much lower after harvest, as the crop is tolerably good; but corn must continue high for some time, unless we soon have rain, to save the growing crop.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

London papers to the 22d of April have been received in Boston. They contain very little news. It was expected that the dissolution of Parliament would take place some time from the middle of May to the second week in June, but the precise time was not fixed. At the latest dates from Greece, Missolonghi had not surrendered, and the accounts of this event before received, as we conjectured, were untrue. The Earl of Liverpool, in the House of Lords, in answer to an inquiry respecting the letter which has been published in many of the papers, purporting to be from an English colonel, said, "the facts mentioned in the letter could not therefore be true, for it represented Missolonghi to have fallen at a time when it had certainly not fallen." It was asser-

ted on the authority of a letter from France, that M. Vissle had declared that on dictating to Turkey, an arrangement with Greece, and in consequence, for the observance of neutrality, France would not allow of open contributions for the Greeks.

The Greeks are said to have obtained some naval successes.

It is said, that a conspiracy to revolutionize Spain, had been discovered; and that one of the conspirators declared there is, in London, a Directing Revolutionary Committee, of which Mina is President.

From St. Petersburg the advices are to the 1st of April. The Russian army is said to be looked on with alarm by the Czar. An article in the Journal de St. Petersburg, of the 21st March, states, that the Russian soldier is too idle, and, in a state of peace, gives his ear too readily to the insinuations of ill-disposed and innovating reformers. It adds, that the government itself seems now inclined to attend to the subject; and a plan is said to be in contemplation to employ those mercenaries, in time of peace, on works of public utility. Not a syllable is said of the Greeks or Turks, in these papers; the press of Petersburg is under too strict a "surveillance."

BALTIMORE, JUNE 2.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the ship Charleston, Capt. Hitchcock, from Curacao, the editors of the N. Y. Commercial, have files of papers to a late date. Capt. H. confirms the report of an insurrection at Valencia, under General Paez. Several of the principal inhabitants had been killed, by the forces under Paez, whose army consisted of from 2 to 3000 men.—He was said to be on his way to Caracas, to separate that part of the republic from the other two and make it a distinct government. Such was the consternation at Lagaira and Puerto Cabello, that all vessels having provisions on board were prohibited from leaving port, and that these ports were to be free from duties for six months. The Dutch Consul requested the Governor of Curacao to dispatch to the above mentioned place, a sloop of war to protect foreign merchants and their property, and to receive him on board. Two days after the reception of the letters, a sloop of war was sent accordingly to Porto Cabello, and the next day another sloop of war, to protect foreign merchants and all goods committed to the commander of the vessel for safe keeping. *Patriot.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

What cannot Porter's mighty power dispose?
What art not teach, what secret not disclose?
Porter and Ginger the anxious bosom warm;
Porter imparts the cowardly to arms.
What like speed Porter does the wretch command,
From a friend's arms, he snatches the sword hand,
Opens his old purse, and buys a bottle more?
Is there a spell by witch or poet sung,
So tips with cheer the Statesman's tongue?
And wakes him, high on Bunker's bar reclined,
With threat and speech, pour out his teeming mind?
Makes him with fist and mug, in hope elate,
Drink down the President, and curse the Chief of State?
No! these high deeds, to former times unknown,
Porter! thy power performs, and thine alone.
TUNE—"Times more Porter."

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, who has a very thorough knowledge of Mercantile Business, and Book Keeping by double entry, wishes to procure a situation as an assistant in a W. I. or dry-goods store, as a salesman and accountant, in this or some adjacent county; a small compensation only will be requested. Satisfactory recommendation as to character and capability, will be given. A line addressed to L. H. W. and left at the office of the Western Carolinian, will be promptly attended to.
Lincoln county, June 5, 1826. 417

Run Away.

FROM the subscribers, on Monday night, the 5th inst. a Negro Man by the name of JOE, aged about 30 years, common sized, very black, a flat nose, two or three of his front upper teeth gone, and small eyes, sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the name of ANNIE, wife of Joe; she is quite small, about 23 years old, rather yellowish complexion, hollow small feet, very active, and smokes and chews tobacco. Any person who will take up said Negroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, by writing, or sending word, to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. shall be paid for their trouble, expense, &c. and receive the thanks of the subscribers. 417
Cabarrus county, N. C. June 8, 1826.

Estate of John Weant.

IF there are yet any claims against the estate of the late John Weant, dec'd, unsatisfied, it is requested that they be presented to the Executor as soon as may be, properly authenticated for liquidation; and those who yet remain indebted to the estate, are desired to make payment without delay, as the Executor wishes to close the business of the estate as soon as possible. JACOB WEANT, Ex'r.
Rowan county, June 3, 1826. 316

Taken Up.

AND committed to the jail of Davidson county, on the 5th instant, a negro man, who says his name is Reuben, and that he belongs to Christian Litterer of Richland District, S. Carolina. He is young, not large, quite black, can read, is remarkably intelligent, and has been whipped not long since. From some circumstances, I am induced to believe that he is not from S. Carolina, but from Lincoln county in this state, and that he is an accomplice of the notorious Fear, now in jail in that county. His owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JAMES WISEMAN, Sheriff.
Lexington, June 9th, 1826. 315

POETRY.

AFFECTION.

What is love? 'tis half, to behold,
At the smile which affection bestows;
It is sweet, but sweeter and brighter than gold,
And as soft as the breath of a rose.
It shows itself the heart, in its brightest hour,
And brightly it glows with the magical power,
As a glow 'neath the light from above!
If an itching hermit, O what must be her tear?
Deep, deep to the heart doth it flow?
It is doubly sacred, and doubly dear,
Being shed in the hour of woe.
Both, both are most exquisite: brief is the smile
Which beams in the season of gladness;
And brief is the tear which can sorrow beguile,
Or soften one moment of sadness.

COURTSHIP.

By Mrs. Carey, authoress of "Loving Impressions," a celebrated Novel, lately published in London.

When Barbara first woo'd, I said No, I confess,
Because I had heard people say
That the men were so nice, if two sons we said No,
They with scorn would our frankness repay.
So I thought I'd be true to a dream—
My endeavor 'twould I'd been.
And cried—'Go! you but mean to deceive me.'
But he said, when I said
That I never meant to wed,
And pressed he did not believe me.
When next he renewed his professions of truth,
I tried, but in vain, to say No;
So I thought I'd give to him as the youth,
When a smile could such pleasure bestow.
So I held out my hand—
But said, 'I never understand—'
'Hereafter you might or deceive me,
Though sorry to part,
I shall not break my heart.'
He said, and seemed to believe me.

JOHN RANDOLPH.....again.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

When the Senate, on Wednesday, the 3d ult. resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill, Mr. Randolph moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed—and then went on to answer the argument of Mr. Hayne, delivered on Monday. Mr. R. commenced with a eulogy on the spirit of proud independence with which every freeholder in Virginia now acted, and described the blessings which the present Constitution of that ancient and renowned Commonwealth distributed among her inhabitants. He then adverted to the deleterious effects of the paper system—glanced at the subject of slavery—and gave as a reason why he preferred black slaves, to white slaves, that the black slaves never injure the white breed, and never became politicians, or came to Congress. He was opposed to the press, for the same reasons he was opposed to standing armies—he was for his friend from Missouri, because his friend was for him. The policy of the Government was to buy up all the presses they could get, and if the Bankrupt Bill passed, it mattered not one straw whether Andrew Jackson, or John Quincy Adams, be elected the next President. He did not believe the President of the U. S. would be able to read the bill, consisting as it did, of 78 pages and 93 sections, and he did not believe the members of the Senate had been able to give it the attention it required. He called the President's Message to the House of Representatives, on the Panama Mission, a stump speech; and pronounced the speech of another Professor puerile, silly and self-sufficient. He declared he never asked a gentleman for money in the course of his life—and he never could do it—He gave a recipe to make a Bank—and denounced Unitarians in politics, who were trying to make a unit of this government. No family ever flourished without a family bible, and in buying a bible, he always would buy one from the old booksellers, not from one who would sell a bible that had the 7th commandment printed, without the word *not*, though the omission of the word would suit very well the principles of some of the high dignitaries of this government. He never knew a man who was a Theologian, and Sir Robert Walpole never allowed the subject of religion to be discussed by Divines at his table, because, if he did, he should hear nothing but profanity. The American people were not the 100th part as enlightened as they ought to be—and a certain great orator and philologist, who proved that Congress had the right to dig Canals, because they could establish post roads, could neither speak grammatically, nor write grammatically—He protested against the eulogy paid to the mercantile community by Mr. Hayne, and throughout the whole of his remarks, dealt out the most unparaphrasing abuse against the Secretary of State, without, however, expressly naming him.

He concluded his remarks, by giving information that he had a fine double-barrel gun at home, which, he said, was at the service of any sheriff who might dare to come in his neighborhood, to execute any of the provisions of that law; or any agent of the Government who might venture to set

foot upon his lands, for the purpose of laying out roads and canals—He did not care whether constitutional or not—it mattered not to him what the Supreme Court said—thank God he could pull a trigger—he would use his double-barrel gun. What could they do with him—hang him? But that question must be tried by a *Charlotte Jury*: not by a Jury of this poor, miserable, corrupt ten miles square. A jury of the District of Columbia was no more competent to try a freeman, than a jury of free negroes. If those with whom he had been acting persevered in support of such a law as the one under consideration, he would quit them forever. So help him God he never would vote with them again upon any question whatever. He would not vote with the administration, but never, never would he vote with any men that gave their sanction to that bill—and if the bill passed, he would not vote for Andrew Jackson. He gave them that warning, he said, and so help him God he would adhere to his determination.

ETIQUETTE versus GRAMMAR.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

The Editor of the New York Evening Post some time since, in answer to a card from some ladies, gave it as his opinion, that a visiting card from two or more ladies of the same name, should begin thus, (the ladies names being Reid:) The Miss Reids' compliments, &c. and that "the Misses Reid's compliments," is wrong. Will the editor of the Post inform us how the plural of the name *Cassedy*, and others of similar termination, should be written, having reference at the same time to the rule of grammar which says, "Nouns which have y in the singular, with no other vowel in the same syllable, change it into *ies* in the plural," should be written *Cassedies*? How could the plural of the name *Wolf*, and others of the same termination, be written with reference to the rule, that "Nouns ending in *f*, or *fe*, are rendered plural by the change of those terminations into *ves*?" Should Mr. Wolf's daughters be called the *Miss Wolves*?

INDIAN CORN AND FLAX.

M. Hadner, of Saxony, attributes the exhaustion of the soil by Indian corn to the roots after the crop is gathered. He therefore plucks up the roots with the plant, and remarks that his corn-land is *favouredly* distinguished from those who surround it. The same gentleman once sowed some flax seed that was 12 years old, and to his astonishment it produced the most beautiful flax he ever saw.

'A tailor is the ninth of a man,' said a would-be-wit in the presence of a knight of the shears. 'But,' replied the tailor, 'a f is no part at all.'

A wit pacified a quarrelsome person the other day by observing, 'I should not like to go up in a balloon with you for fear of falling out.'

The same wit dining at a tavern asked for a wine glass: the waiter bringing it accidentally let it fall. 'Zounds I did not ask you for a tumbler.'

The fertility of insects is one of the most striking subjects in their economy. The *Musea meridiana* lays two eggs; a *Flea* 12; the *Silk-worm* 500; the *Goat-moth* 1000; various *Cocci* from 2000 to 5000; the *Wasp* 30 000; the *Beet* 40 000 or 50 000; the *Aleyrodes protella* 200 000; while the *Termes fatale* is computed to lay 211,442,600 in a year.

An act to authorize the State of Pennsylvania to lay out and make a canal through the United States' public ground, near the city of Pittsburgh.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the State of Pennsylvania, to lay out and make a canal through the United States' public ground, at the village of Lawrenceville, near the city of Pittsburgh: Provided, That, in laying out and making said canal, the said State, the Engineer, or laborers, by her employed, shall not interfere with, or injure, any of the buildings, improvements, or other works, erected, or that may hereafter be erected, by, or for the use of, the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, as a condition on which the assent of Congress is given, wherever said canal shall cross any public or private road or highway, in said public ground, the State of Pennsylvania shall cause bridges to be erected fit for the passage of carts and wagons; and forever thereafter keep and maintain the said bridges passable and in good repair, without receiving any toll or tolls, or any other compensation whatever.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved—April 25, 1826.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

For the Encouragement OF INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRIZE.

THE *Rowan Agricultural Society*, will hold their next meeting for the exhibition of domestic animals, household manufactures, &c. in Salisbury, on the last Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th of October next, when the following premium will be awarded:

To the Lady who shall exhibit the finest pair of knit woollen Stockings, a premium of a ring of North Carolina Gold.

For the finest pair of cotton Stockings the like premium.

For the finest pair of thread do. the like premium.

For the best pie of Carpeting, not less than twenty yards, 6 silver tea spoons.

For the best pie of negro's winter Cloth, not less than twenty yards, 3 dessert spoons.

For the best pie of Table Linen, not less than twelve yards, 3 dessert spoons.

For the best pie of Curtain Cloth, not less than twenty yards, 3 dessert spoons.

For the best Bonnet, made of native grass or straw, a premium will be given equal to its value.

HORSES.

For the best Stallion, over three years old, an elegant bridle, valued at \$5.

For the best brood Mare do. do. 3

For the best Colt and Filly, three years old this spring, each 3

For the best Mule, three years old this spring 3

CATTLE.

For the best Bull Calf, under two years old. 2

For the best Heifer Calf, under two years old. 2

For the best Milch Cow (the criterion to be the quantity of good butter made in a given time, from her milk, which must be certified) a silver Cream Ladle.

For the best yoke of Oxen, 3

SWINE.

For the best Boar, over one year old, 2

For the best breeding Sow (offspring to be shown with her) 2

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Wheat, not less than twenty-five bushels per acre, on any number of acres, not less than five, a premium of 5

For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, not less than fifty bushels, on any number of acres not less than ten, 5

For the greatest quantity of Rye not less than twenty bushels per acre, on any number of acres not less than ten, 5

For the greatest quantity of Cotton, not less than 1300 lbs. per acre, on any number of acres not less than five, 5

Competitors for any of the four last premiums must furnish the Society with a written account of the mode of cultivation, &c. pursued by them.

For the best managed Farm, of not less than one hundred acres of cultivated land, referring to the convenience of the necessary farm buildings, the quality of the fences, the general condition of every thing connected with the operations of husbandry, and the quantity of manure collected from the resources of the farm in proportion to its extent, and the number of labourers employed thereon, a silver tumbler will be given.

To decide the above, a Visiting Committee will be appointed.

For the greatest extent of Land reclaimed by covered ditches, the drains to present a surface above, which will not impede the usual process of ploughing. Competitors must communicate the method by which it was effected, the expense, and the degree of amelioration thus produced.

For the best practical essay on the culture of Cotton, with reference to the choice and preparation of the soil, and the mode of cultivating. Competitors to forward their essays to the Secretary of the Society, with a piece of paper sealed over their signatures, not to be removed till the examining committee shall have decided between them: A medal of North Carolina gold.

By order of the Society.

JOHN BEARD, Jr. Secretary.

May 16th, 1826. 3w11

THE FINE YOUNG HORSE AERONAUT.

DESCENDED from the most renowned stock of horses ever bred in England and America, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in Rowan County, ten miles North East from Salisbury, at twenty dollars the season, payable by sixteen dollars if paid within the season; ten dollars (cash) the single leap; and thirty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, provided the property of the mare is not changed, but no liability for accidents can be admitted.

Aerona will be five years old next spring; is greatly improved since the last season, in size, grandeur, symmetry and elegance, being now sixteen hands high, remarkably heavy made, and yet so constituted as to exhibit the finest action. His constitution is not only sound, but of the most healthy, vigorous and durable cast, calculated to endure the greatest exercise without failure. He is a fine mahogany bay, the color most highly esteemed by the greatest judges on the subject, and free from all blemish or imperfection.

Aerona was gotten by the celebrated imported horse Eagle; his dam by the imported horse Dion; grandam by Expectation, one of the best sons of the imported horse Diomedes, out of a Medley mare, &c. Expectation was the favorite horse of his day in North-Carolina, having beaten Rubicon, Molly Long-legs, &c. The celebrated horse Eclipse and Highflyer, of England, were both his great-grandfathers; and the famous Horse Flying Childers, considered the fleetest horse ever known in England, or perhaps in the world, was the grandam of Eclipse.

Aerona will be shown at the terms of the Superior Courts in Salisbury, Statesville, and Lexington; where gentlemen disposed to view him, can decide for themselves whether he is not the finest young horse ever produced in this state. He will be found regularly at his station, except when taken to be shown at public places. His pedigree and reputation, will be further illustrated in handbills, at the commencement of the season.

Feb. 23, 1826. ROBERT MOORE.

Estate of John P. Hodgens.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of the late John P. Hodgens, dec. dares all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make settlement; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MESSECK FINESTON, adm'r.

Nov. 21, 1825. 93

Physic and Surgery.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services, as *Physician and Surgeon*, to the inhabitants of Lexington, and the adjoining country. His office is kept in one of the front rooms of Mr. Henley's new house, nearly opposite Mr. Ribelin's Taylor Shop. He can always be found at his office, or at Mr. J. P. Mabry's Tavern, unless attending to the duties of his profession. All cases entrusted to his care, will be attended with promptness and assiduity.

CHARLES LEE PAYNE.

Lexington, June 3, 1826. 3w15

Twenty Dollars Reward.

NEGRO man AARON ran away from the subscriber about the first of last month, and has not been heard of since. It is suspected that Aaron has chosen one of four places of concealment:

1. With the notorious Jonathan Rector, who has been lurking in the woods for a year past in different parts of Iredell county, generally having runaway negroes with him, and who was caught lately, it is reported, near Center Church, and had Lynch's law inflicted upon him;

2. In the neighborhood of Sheriff's Ford, in Lincoln county, where he formerly had a wife and other connexions;

3. About a plantation of the late Archibald Henderson, Esq. on the Yadkin river, in the neighborhood of Salisbury, where he is said to have a brother;

Or he may be in the neighbourhood of Mr. Alexander Gillespie, in Mecklenburg county, as he has a brother and other relations in that part of the country.

As Rector has received a hint (the third one, it is said, of Lynch's sort) to leave our county, it is probable he may travel off with his dark skin companions, and make sale of them at a distance.

Aaron is about forty years of age, but would pass for much younger, were it not that his head is a little grey. He is about five feet and from eight to ten inches high, well made, very black and smooth skinned, pleasant countenance, speaks sensibly and well, is fond of playing the fiddle; and is a plausible, likely fellow.

His clothing is not known; but he is supposed to have with him a good supply.

The above reward will be paid to any person who delivers Aaron to me at my house, free of charges; or ten dollars to any one who apprehends him, and secures him in some goal, so that I get him.

JOHN F. BREVARD.

Iredell county, near Beatty's Ford, May 4th, 1826. 3w15

NEW STORE

IN LEXINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, in the Mercantile business, under the firm of *Brown & Hunt*, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully inform the public, that they are now opening a choice selection of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they intend selling at a small profit.—Persons wishing to purchase, will please call, examine prices, and judge for themselves.

MICHAEL BROWN.

March 6, 1826. ANDREW HUNT.

Valuable House and Lot,

IN the town of Salisbury, for sale. The subscriber will dispose of his House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, at a bargain, and on accommodating terms of payment. The house is on Main street, a short distance south of the Court-House, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of

and is a fashionable, respectable, and commodious part of the town. The house is large and convenient, with all the necessary out-houses, large lot, garden, &c. and is well calculated for the accommodation of either a large or small family, and a store besides; or it would make a pleasant and desirable residence for a family out of business,—or which might be engaged in any genteel occupation. For other information, apply to the subscriber, in the Forks of the Yadkin; or to Wm. H. Slaughter who has the keys of the house.

April 29, 1826. GEORGE MILLER.

N. B. If the house is not sold soon, it will be rented to any one who will take good care of it, and keep it in good condition, and not abuse it in any manner. G. M.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, without reserve, on the premises of the subscriber, on the 14th and 15th of July next, two tracts of Land, one called the Bryan tract, adjoining John Dismukes and others, containing 260 or 280 acres; the other called the Mill tract, containing 103 1/2 acres.—The above two tracts of Land are equal to any in the country. Several very likely and valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, one yoke steers, wagons, smith and farming tools; corn, rye, wheat, oats, &c. &c. Also, I will sell the tract of land where I now reside, or rent for a term of years. Any of the above property will be sold privately, by applying before the day of sale.

Terms of credit for land, 6, 12, 18 and 24 months; negroes, &c. 6, 9 and 12 months; bonds and good security will be required.

JOHN A. CHAFFIN.

May 27, 1826. 6w19

Masonic Celebration.

THE 24th June (being the anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist) will be celebrated by Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 82, at Statesville, on which occasion the Rev. Jno. Mushat will deliver a discourse. The brethren of neighboring Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,

MOSES LLOYD HILL, Sec'y.

April 2, 1826. 7w16

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

In Equity, April term, 1826. Joseph Lath. coe and Anna his wife, vs. Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife; Petition for the sale of real estate. The complainants having shown to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not residents of this state, it is the order of the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendants, Daniel Herman and Polly his wife, William Yarbrough and Winfred his wife, William Elliott, William Manuel and Jane his wife, appear at Salisbury on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and answer, or show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, an order of sale will be made absolute, and they estopped from making any future objection.

SAM'L SILLIMAN, c. m. e.

Price adv. \$4. 3w120

EPITAPH ON A MONUMENT BUILDER.
Lie heavy, earth, on him, for he
Laid many heavy loads on thee.

A man died at one of the pumps in Philadelphia on the 15th ult. in consequence of drinking the water—the thermometer was at 90.

Salem Male Academy.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Trustees of the Female Academy at Salem, Stokes county, North-Carolina, intend opening a *Boarding School for Boys*, also, in the same place; in which all the branches of a good English Education will be taught—and besides that, the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages.

The undersigned, on whom the superintendence of this School will devolve, begs further leave to state, that five competent Teachers will be employed for the various branches of instruction; and that every exertion will be made to render this institution worthy of the patronage and confidence of parents and guardians, by adopting and pursuing such a course of education and school-discipline, as will be calculated to improve the minds, regulate the conduct, and preserve the health of the pupils. And while endeavoring to prepare them for a life of usefulness and respectability in this world, the higher concerns of eternity will not be lost sight of, but a conscientious care be taken to improve their minds with religious knowledge and impressions.

The pupils will board and lodge under the same roof with their teachers, and be continually subject to their inspection.

The School will commence, and be opened for the reception of scholars, by the first of July next.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate from thirty to forty pupils.

The terms of admittance will be: Entrance money, \$5. Board, including bedding, washing, and tuition, embracing Reading, Grammar, Composition, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Surveying, History and Geography, \$35 per quarter, payable in advance; instruction in Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Music and Drawing, each \$3 per quarter. Books, stationery, and other contingent expenses, placed to account. Clothes for the parents, or placed to account at their option. No pupils are admitted under eight, or above twelve years of age. Applications, mentioning name, age, &c. received by

ANDREW BENADE, Pastor of the Congregation at Salem N. C. Salem, May 18, 1826. 6w19

New Store and Tavern

IN WILKESBORO.

THE subscriber has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the town of Wilkesboro, at the stand lately occupied by Joel Vannoy. He pledges himself that his Table, his Rooms, his Kitchen, his Bar, and his Stables, shall be as well supplied, in every article of convenience and luxury, as the locality of his situation will admit; and that his own personal attention will, at all times, be cordially at the service of his customers.

He has also opened a new and extensive assortment of GOODS, adjoining the establishment, which he will sell low for cash, produce, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

April 13, 1826. BENJ. J. PARKS.

N. B. The stage from Knoxville to Salem, stops at his house twice a week; as also the newly established line from Cheraw to Wilkesboro, running through Charlotte and Statesville. 8w15 B. J. P.

All Persons

WHO are indebted to the late firm of Revell & Templeton, Tailors, in Salisbury, are earnestly desired to make settlement, by cash or note, as soon as possible, as it has become absolutely necessary to close the concerns of the firm. It is as painful to the creditor, as it is mortifying and perplexing to the debtor, to resort to the force of law for the collection of debts: from this consideration, then, if from no other, it is hoped those who are in arrears to the above named firm, will feel it to be their interest, as well as our benefit, to close their accounts with us.

REVELL & TEMPLETON.

April 27, 1826. 8

Tailoring.

THOMAS V. CANON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the fashionable part of the community, and all such as wish to have business done in his line, that, finding the village of Concord a more central situation, he has removed thither; where he has a spacious shop, and has increased the number of his workmen, and is prepared to execute work, which, in point of elegance and durability, will compete with any thing of the kind to be seen in this country. Travellers or others, wishing clothes made at short warning, can be accommodated with a full suit in 36 hours.

T. V. C. is agent for A. Ward of Philadelphia, in selling patents, and giving instructions in cutting according to Ward's patent protractor system. Any person wishing to become subscriber to the Philadelphia fashions, will please to call at his stand.

95w Concord, Cabarrus co. Jan. 22d, 1826.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

Be it known, that I, Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, have nominated and appointed Mr. Thos. V. Canon, of Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. and do hereby constitute, authorize and empower the said Thos. V. Canon, with full authority to teach and sell patent rights to others, to use the above said Allen Ward's Patent Protractor System of Tailoring. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 8th day of February, 1826. 99 ALLEN WARD, [seal.]

An interesting Book.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston, a few dozen copies of the Memoir of Catherine Brown, a Christian Indian, of the Cherokee nation; By Rufus Anderson, A. M. Assistant Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. This little volume was last year republished in London, Price 40 cents. 6w14

He has also a great variety of religious Tracts, at the rate of 10 pages for 1 cent. Statesville, April 17, 1826. D. GOULD.

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of vendition expensis, for sale at this office.